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5 May 1989

Early
The History of Heber City Utah

The history of Heber City cannot be separated from the history of this whole ~~valley~~ *Provo River Valley and Wasatch County*

There ~~are~~ ^{were} eons of time when this valley was uninhabited and pristine in all aspects.

The Era of Foreign Ownership of these lands began with the American Indians when they moved into these lands hundreds of pre-historic years ago. Aztecs, in 1195, were ^{known to be} at the shores of the Great Salt Lake.

Then came the Spanish with Christopher Columbus in 1492 and declared the Americas to belong to Spain. This was followed by ~~Hernando~~ Cortez exploits. *They came frequently to*

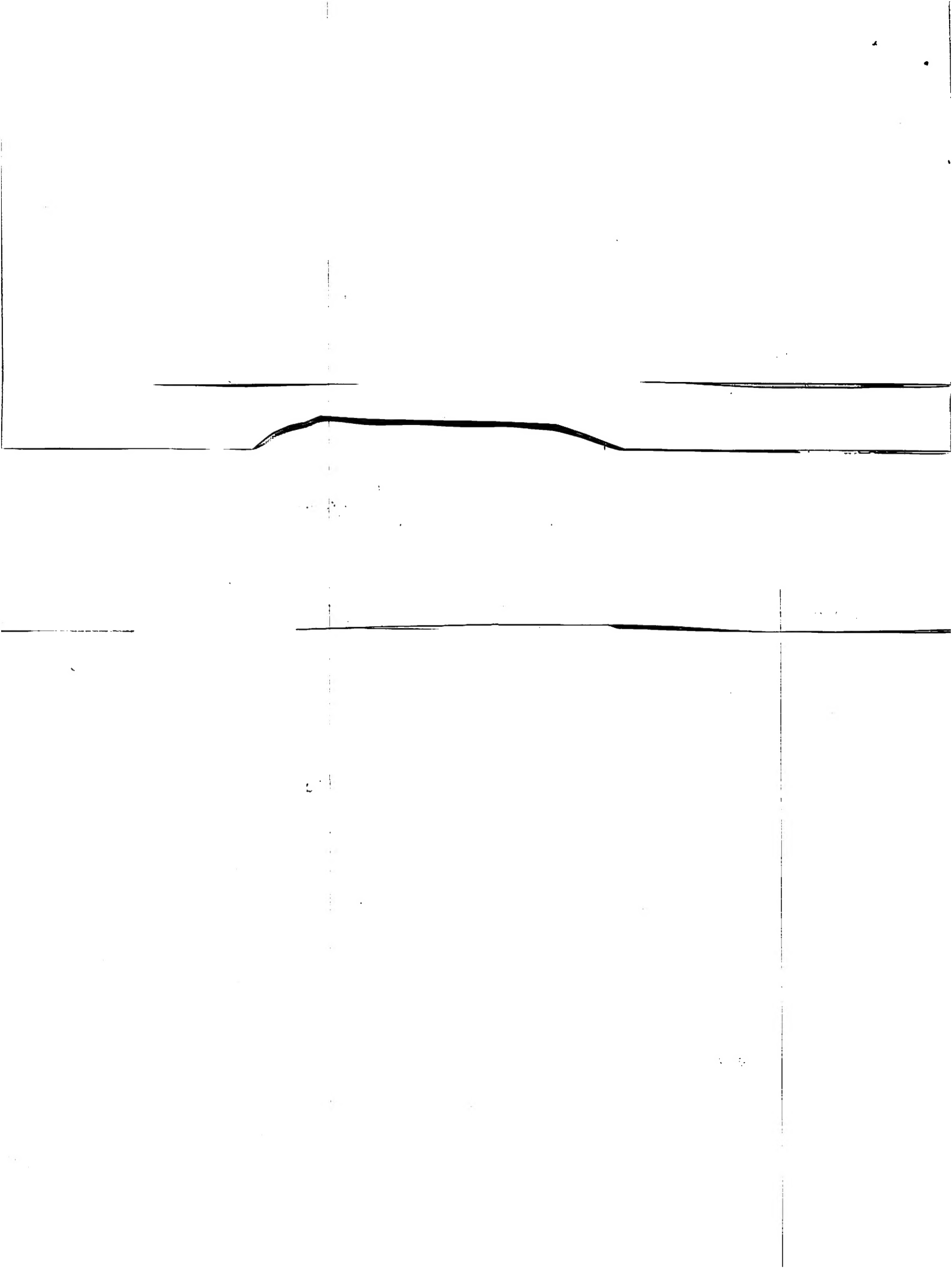
The Yuta Indians were finally mainly settled in the Great Basin to the east of here, but ~~frequented~~ *they loved so much* this valley to hunt and fish. They called it the "Valley of Timpanogos," in honor of "The Mountain"

The Shoshone or Snake Indians had their base on the shores of the Great Salt Lake and roamed to the east and north of there. They ~~also~~ *too,* frequented this valley to hunt and fish. In 1776 these people were known as Snake-eaters, sorcerers or the ~~Puagampe~~ *Puagampe* band and were the ancestors of the Shoshone.

In 1776 two Spanish Franciscan Friars named Father Francisco Atanasio de Dominguez and Father Sylvestre Velez de Escalante left *their Mission* in Santa Fe, New Mexico to find a trade route with their Mission in Monterey, California. They traveled north and west to find a crossing of the great Colorado River. They finally crossed the White River near the Colorado-Utah line and then crossed the Green River traveling west along the base of the Uintahs, reaching Strawberry Valley. They stayed on Trout Creek a few days and fished. From here they traveled south along Strawberry ridge down Diamond Fork Canyon into Spanish Fork Canyon to the south shores of Utah Lake. This was late September 1776 and snow began to fall.

With ~~two~~ *two* native guides they went south and west via the Sevier River, east side of Sevier Lake. Thence, via Beaver River and over the mountains to Escalante Valley. ~~Thence~~ *From here* they traveled east to the

*2nd Draft
for May 5 1989*



Colorado River to Moquis villages and Zuni Indian villages and back to Santa Fe.
They never reached Timpanogos Valley nor their desired goal of Monterey, but they did discover new lands and possible sites for new missions, and established one trail through Utah which was used till this day.
The Era of the Move West:
This was initiated by explorations by government explorers, surveyors, missionaries and later fur traders, mountain men and other men of democracy and great courage.

By 1793 the British had sent a fur trader, Alexander Mackenzie, west across Canada to the Pacific Ocean and declared that to be British Territory.

By 1803 Utah Territory was part of the Spanish lands, due to the exploits of ~~Spanish~~ ^{Spanish} Cortez.
In 1803 Thomas Jefferson made the Louisiana Purchase which covered the drainage of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. This allowed the beginning of westward exploration and expansion from the eastern seaboard for anyone who had the courage and curiosity to do so.

In 1803 Meriwether Lewis and William Clark were commissioned by Thomas Jefferson and Congress to explore the west via the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. They reached the Pacific coast.

In 1808 and 1809 the patriarch of the Fur Traders, John Jacob Astor of New York City, founded the American Fur Company and later established Astoria as an Indian Trading Post, at the mouth of the Columbia River on the shores of the Pacific Ocean, in the Oregon Territory.

This began a whole series of fur traders and mountain men to explore many western rivers and mountains.

Among these important men was a French man by the name of Etienne Provo, who traversed this valley at least twice in 1824 and 1825. Provo, and Provo River were named after this guide, fur hunter, trapper, explorer, and this valley was henceforth called Provo River Valley.

"Old Pino" or Jacques Fourcas accompanied Provo in 1824 and William Henry Ashley came through this valley in 1825 with Etienne Provo as a guide and with many renowned explorer trappers with them.

Ashtley Valley, Ashtley Forrest, etc. are named for William Henry Ashtley

Jedediah Smith came through here in 1825, 1826, and 1827. Jedediah Smith is known to have been in this valley in 1825 and is given credit for the first white man to discover the Great Salt Lake and explore its perimeter in skin boats and declared it had no outlet.

that this is a trap

(add next sentence to this para - graph)

(part of last paragraph)

Jim Bridger also established a trading post on the Black's Fork of the Green River in Wyoming and it became known as Fort Bridger.

From 1843 to 1853 the great "pathfinder", John Charles Fremont came through Wasatch County several times as he traversed Utah five times. This established a third main trail through this county.

The Era of Colonization; In 1846 the Mormons were driven out of Nauvoo, Illinois by mobs and this began their exodus to the western frontier.

The first main body of Mormon Pioneers arrived in the Great Salt Lake Valley on 24 July 1847.

They began their settlement ^{by building} with log cabins and planted crops ^{in the Great Salt Lake Valley.}

By 1849 colonization of Provo City had begun, which ~~is~~ the later became the mother-city of Heber City.

June 1937

It must be called to mind that early in the ecclesiastical history of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, that the Prophet Joseph Smith called Heber C. Kimball and Orson Hyde to go on a mission to proselyte for the Church in England. ~~This was June of 1837. These missionaries were very successful in baptizing hundreds of Englishmen into the LDS church. Of this number, many migrated to Utah and finally to Provo, Utah. Then later, some of these became the earliest settlers & pioneers of Provo River Valley.~~

In 1855 Brigham Young and the Legislature authorized the "Provo Canyon Road Company" to build a road up Provo Canyon to get out timber for building material for the lower valleys.

This effort was interrupted on 24 July 1857 when word was received by Brigham Young that General Sidney Albert Johnston was on his way west with 2500 crack troops "to put down the Mormon Rebellion" (which never existed). ~~This has variously been called "the Utah Expedition, "the Echo Canyon War," and "The Utah War."~~

Immediate action by Brigham Young was to move the saints south out of Provo, American Fork, Lehi, Nephi, etc. Salt Lake City,

Defence embattlements were constructed in Echo Canyon to fend off the misinformed intruders. ^{tinder}

Houses in Salt Lake City, Utah were abandoned and straw and timber placed around them, ready to burn if necessary.

By September of 1857 the Mormons were ready for the attack.

~~General Sidney Albert Johnston~~ ^{Johnston} had been ~~harried~~ ^{harassed} all across the plains by Lot Smith and others burning forage ahead of the Johnston column and setting fires to their wagon trains.

all over paragraph

By the time they reached Echo Canyon it was cold, ^{sept 1857} and they found it best not to go through Echo Canyon.

ten of more men. ~~the~~ name of Jesse
Converts to the LDS Church. One was
Canadian.

They started out in late April of 1859 to come up Provo Canyon
with 3 wagons and 3 yoked of oxen. They encountered a $\frac{1}{4}$ mile-wide
snowslide and this necessitated them hawling their goods over the
slide on foot, ^{then} taking their wagons apart and hawling them over the
slide on foot. ~~Here~~ they reassembled them on the other side of the slide. They
finally arrived at the William Madison Wall ranch at the lower end
of this valley on 1st May 1859.

When they arrived, ~~with~~
~~the~~ ~~men~~ could see 3 men
plowing in the north end
of the valley by ~~London~~ ~~Sumner~~.

They had two span of oxen
on one plow and ~~mounted~~ two span on another. ~~They~~ ~~plowed~~
~~but~~ that these three men
were: William Davidson,
Robert Broadhead and James
Bailey Davis. William's wife
was also there. Two of these men
were English Converts and one was
Scotch.

Also In the Summer of 1859, ~~the~~ Jesse Fuller, the deputy
County surveyor of Utah County, came & surveyed the west
half of what is now called Heber City into 120 acre plots.

Then these eleven
men chose their plots of ground and started building log
cabins along a Fort line in Northwest Heber, & prepared
ground for planting.

So they retreated to Fort Bridger only to find the Fort had been burned to the ground.

Then ~~so they lived the winter through in tents as best as they could, at Camp Scott.~~ *traveled to Camp Scott to spend*

Alfred Cummings had been appointed by USA President James Buchanan to be the 2nd Governor of the Utah Territory and accompanied General Sidney Albert Johnston in this "Utah Expedition". *he*

Brigham Young welcomed ~~him~~ *the 2nd Governor into Utah Territory* and took him into Salt Lake *city* to see for himself that Salt Lake had been abandoned.

Governor Alfred Cummings became convinced that: 1. Battle emplacements and fortification in Echo Canyon were well supplied. 2. There was no insurrection. 3. That he had come to govern a people who were no longer in Salt Lake City, Utah. 4. That this "Utah Expedition" had made a 2000 mile march to no avail.

So he went back to Camp Scott and informed General Johnston of his findings and advised Johnston to march through Echo Canyon and through Salt Lake Valley in peace and establish camp to the west of Salt Lake Valley.

after brief at Jordan River.
In early spring of 1858 General Johnston did ~~just that~~ and marched to the site of Camp Floyd. *what Governor Cummings told him* There he remained with his men till the Civil War broke out in 1860.

In 1858 the order came again from Brigham Young for 500 men to build a rough road up Provo Canyon. This was accomplished in the summer of 1858.

Madison
William Wall, Aaron Daniels, and George Wash *Johnston* Bean had already, in 1858 brought cattle to their ranches in the south end of this valley, *now covered by Deer Creek Reservoir.*

In Summer of 1858, James Chauncey Snow, *the* Utah County Surveyor, and a few men came into the valley and surveyed 20 acre plots for farms, *near London Springs which they called London Town.*

Eleven men were chosen *by Brigham Young pioneer* to make a settlers exploring group to *come* into Provo River Valley in early 1859. The Presiding Elder of that group was William Meeks. *They spent that winter of 1858-9 making preparations.*

5. "Forting in" continued on during 1859 and eighteen families remained over that winter of 1859 and 1860.

The Fort was located within these points, ^{the corner of} 1st west and 2nd north; ^{corner of} 3rd west and 2nd north; 5th north and 3rd west; and 5th north and 1st west.

for these the corner
English converts of
When the time came to choose a name for this community it was natural to name it after the man who taught them the Gospel of Jesus Christ ^{at} of Great Britain, Heber C. Kimball, so this town was named "Heber" ^{the corner of}
in their homeland

The people stayed in the Fort Heber for seven years, resisting Ute Indian raids and trying to raise crops outside the fort during ^{summer} ~~the day~~ days, & tending cattle & sheep close by.

on 20 Aug 1867 after much preparation; brought
Finally, Presiding Bishop Joseph Stacy Murdock ~~met~~ Chief Tabby ^{his} home on 115 East 300 North and after a big beef barbeque they signed a Peace Treaty which has been honored to this day.

Now started the Era of Settling, Building, ^{taming the land for agriculture} Industry and Creation of Self-Support Systems.

Progress was made and many accomplishments were achieved.

Heber City, became a hub of industry for all surrounding towns. *It was the largest sheep shipping point in the whole United States*

Heber City also contributed to the culture, and industry of Duchesne, Vernal, Hanna, Tabiona, Kamas, Provo Canyon, Park City, and even Alpine. This aura of ^(prosperity) continued on past the 1970's and into the 1980's.

ingenuity
May the people of this community always share their visions of future prosperity, cooperation & industry of their Pioneer forebearers, is my prayer in the name of Jesus Christ Amen

R. Raymond Green

Now the President of our Sons of the Utah Pioneers, Don Hicken, will make a presentation to our Mayor Gordon Mendenhall for this new Heber City Utah Municipal Building.

(Note: The Presentation was a 20" x 24" picture of Heber C. Kimball)



Utah Department
of Employment Security

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Governor

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45 SO MAIN ST
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84032

DELINQUENT NOTICE

WE HAVE NOT RECEIVED YOUR EMPLOYER'S CONTRIBUTION REPORT(S)
COVERING WAGES PAID TO YOUR EMPLOYEES FOR THE PERIOD(S) INDICATED
BELOW:

1983 QTR 4 AT RATE OF .0225

INTEREST ON DELINQUENT CONTRIBUTIONS ACCRUE AT THE RATE OF ONE
PERCENT FOR EACH MONTH OR FRACTION OF A MONTH THAT PAYMENT IS LATE.
IN ADDITION TO INTEREST, PENALTIES ARE CALCULATED ON UNFILED
QUARTERLY REPORTS.

4TH QUARTER FILING PENALTY RATES ARE AS FOLLOWS:
REPORTS FILED FEB 1 TO FEB 15 5%; FEB 16 TO MAR 1 10%;
MAR 2 TO MAR 16 15%; MAR 17 TO MAR 31 20%; AND THEREAFTER 25%.
FILING PENALTY ON ALL PREVIOUS DELINQUENT REPORTS IS 25%. MINIMUM
FILING PENALTY FOR EACH DELINQUENT REPORT IS \$2.50.

YOUR COMPANY IS REQUIRED BY LAW TO FILE A QUARTERLY REPORT,
EVEN THOUGH YOU PAID NO WAGES. PLEASE CONTACT THIS OFFICE BY
CALLING (801) 533-2243 IF THERE ARE SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OR
IF YOU DESIRE FURTHER INFORMATION.

ATTENTION: EMPLOYERS WHO HAVE BEEN IN BUSINESS 3 CALENDAR YEARS OR LONGER

IF THERE ARE ANY MISSING OR DELINQUENT QUARTERLY REPORTS ON YOUR
ACCOUNT AT THE TIME CONTRIBUTION RATES ARE COMPUTED IN EARLY MARCH,
YOUR RATE WILL BE COMPUTED USING ZERO PAYROLL FOR EACH MISSING
REPORT. THIS WILL PROBABLY RESULT IN YOUR RATE BEING HIGHER THAN IT
WOULD BE IF THE REPORTS HAD BEEN FILED PRIOR TO THE TIME OF
COMPUTATION. IF ALL CONTRIBUTIONS ARE NOT PAID BY MARCH 31, YOUR
RATE WILL BE 5% UNTIL PAYMENT IS MADE. WE ENCOURAGE YOU TO REVIEW
YOUR RECORDS AND BRING YOUR ACCOUNTING UP TO DATE TO AVOID
ADDITIONAL CHARGES.